

American Journal of Numismatics

Bulletin of the American Numismatic & Archæological Society.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1866.

No. 5

CONTENTS.

"Chacun a son gout,"	33
Uses of Coins,	34
The Trial of the Pix,	35
List of Catalogues of Coin Sales,	35
The New Five Cent Piece,	37
Selections,	37
Primeval Man,	37
Descriptive Catalogue of "Copperheads,"	38
Notes and Queries,	40

"CHACUN A SON GOUT."

We are in constant receipt of letters from numismatists and archæologists in various parts of the country, full of advice, criticism, suggestion, and praise, for all of which we are exceedingly grateful, and endeavor to receive the same in the most proper spirit.

This correspondence reminds us of the story of an ancient Italian artist, who, having painted a picture which everybody said would be perfect, if it "were not for that one little blemish or defect," it occurred to him to put the question of its merits to the test, and accordingly he exhibited the painting in the market-place, before the public gaze, and placed by its side a large tub of whitewash and a brush, requesting each critic, as he passed, to obliterate that portion of the painting that displeased him. In the evening, when the artist went to take away his painting, nothing was to be seen but a plane of whitened canvass.

The application of the anecdote is found in the comments made by each class of numismatic collectors upon the pursuits of all the others, as furnished by our correspondence aforesaid.

Thus one young collector writes us, "We cannot for our life see what good or what instruction that list of sales are in the last number." Having a collection of 800 or 900 pieces, medals, store cards and copperheads, he has, he writes, four or five pieces which he cannot classify; he says, "I expect to get that instruction from your Journal in time;" if he expects to get it without first describing his pieces, we hope he will have a good time waiting for the information. Perhaps the gentleman who furnished the list of sale catalogues will have the goodness to explain to the young man their use.

Another, from Peoria, or Penn Yan, or some such place, "cannot conceive why you publish that list of "Copperheads;" no one with any sense would waste his time collecting such trash; why don't you publish something about Roman and Greek coins?"

Will not our friend of the "Copperhead" series say a word in defence of his bantling?

A highly respected correspondent from down-east, thinks we ought to give more space to Archæology, while our friend S. H. M. suggests that we devote a page in each number of the Journal to the annals of Coinage, by countries, chronologically; this, he says, would be "interesting, instructive, and valuable." If we were to do such a thing, we should have a letter from Kalamazoo, asking us why we didn't reprint Humphrey's Coin Collector's Manual in full, and have done with it.

There is only one point on which our correspondents seem inclined to agree, and that is, that we ought to furnish a great deal more information, as well as paper and type, for the money.

Now we have a word to say to these gentlemen, and we think, if they heed it, we can in time satisfy all of them. Supposing that each and all of you devote yourselves to some speciality, it is reasonable to conceive that you must each have in your possession more information on that particular point than falls to the lot of others; write, then, such information as you can furnish on such subjects, without however supposing that your hobby possesses any more real merit than those of brother *mono* or *poly* maniacs.

To the outside world you are all of you lunatics, and the best way for you to get information is to give some.

Let the donkey who is so insane as to delight in musty, rusty, old Roman and Greek coins, give us a dissertation on the Roman "As!"

Let the toiler after muled Copperheads, write an essay on miscegenation as applied to that miscellaneous currency. Let our friend who desires us to publish a history of coinage, buy a copy of the "Mint Manual," and post himself on the

rudiments of the science. Above all, let everybody who knows anything, write it down and send it to us, and we will gladly lay it before the more ignorant.

Furthermore, we shall be delighted to increase the size and value of the JOURNAL just as fast as our subscription list will bear it, but while it remains at the low figure it has reached at present it will be impossible. If each of our friends and correspondents will forward a few additional subscribers, he will soon see it tell on the appearance of the JOURNAL.

Seriously, it would be of great practical benefit to collectors, if each would impart such information as he may have gained exclusively on any topic, through the JOURNAL, and thus bring about an exchange of ideas.

The JOURNAL is not intended as a *vade mecum* or text-book on Numismatics, but is designed rather to collect those 'waifs and estrays' of knowledge that have not yet found their way into books, and to subserve this purpose there can be no information so valuable as the results of personal experience and study.

USES OF COINS.

Among other purposes served by coins, not the least important, as we have had occasion to remark before, is their valuable service as evidences in history.

A good illustration of this point is furnished in the Life and Epistles of St. Paul, by Rev. W. J. Conybeare and Rev. J. S. Howson." 2 vols. 8vo. New York, 1858.

We quote from the Introduction, vol. 1, pp. xii and xiii. "While thus endeavoring to represent faithfully the natural objects and architectural remains connected with the narrative, it has likewise been attempted to give such illustrations as were needful of the minor productions of human art, as they existed in the first century. For this purpose engravings of coins have been given in all cases where they seemed to throw light on the circumstances mentioned in the history; and recourse has been had to the stores of Pompeii and Herculaneum, as well as to the collection of the Vatican, and the columns of Trajan and Antoninus."

Out of eighty-two wood-cuts, illustrating the work, no less than forty-seven are illustrations of coins. That they have in this case served a most valuable and important purpose, will be seen by the following list and notes:

VOLUME I.

Coin of Antiochus Epiphanes, with portraits, page 9

Coin of Tarsus, Hadrian, 22

Note. "Illustrating the mode of strengthening sails by rope-bands, mentioned in Mr. Smith's important work on the "Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul."

Coin of Antiochus Epiphanes, with heads of Jupiter 26

Coin of Tarsus, 52

" "Cyrene, 60

Note. "Showing Cyrene to have been a Greek City, and its Jews Hellenistic, like those of Alexandria."

Coin of Damascus, 86

Note. "Inscription Greek word for Fountains."

" "Aretas, King of Damascus

Note. "Many changes of territorial occupation took place under the Emperors, which would have been lost to history were it not for the information derived from a coin."

Damascus is supposed to have been assigned by Caligula as a free gift to one Aretas.

The Coin mentioned above bears this inscription:

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ · ΑΡΕΤΟΥ · ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

It is supposed, however, to be of a much earlier date than the time of Caligula, and to refer to another Aretas. Two specimens of the Coin are in the British Museum. In the inscription, Aretas calls himself 'friend of the Greeks;' meanwhile there are certain *Consular denarii* in existence, on which the same Aretas acknowledges himself a subject of the Romans.

Coin of Paphos, page 155

" "Perga, 160

Note. "The Coins of Perga are a lively illustration of its character as a city of the Greeks."

Coin of Antioch in Pisidia, page 170-1

" "Iconium, 183

" "Antioch.

"The seated figure bears a palm branch as the emblem of Victory." Antioch in the first century was the metropolis of the East.

Coin of Bithynia, page 240-41

Note. "The inscription shows that Bithynia was a senatorial province."

Coin of Samothrace, page 286

" "Philippi, 291

" "Roman Macedonia, 315

Note. In the inscription "a singular union of Roman and Greek letters; probably struck just before the submission."

Sufficient examples have been given to show how in this case "Coins illustrate and prove history."

As this article is merely intended to draw attention to this point, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it; any numismatic student, however, will be interested and amply repaid by devoting some time and research in obtaining a knowledge of the manner in which Coins have been made to perform a duty far nobler than their mere use in trade and exchange, however vast and important in its results that use may be. It will be found that there are few important historical works that have not been aided in this manner by numismatics.

tics, and the fact should give those who make the science a study, an additional incentive to industrious and intelligent labor in the cause they have espoused.

THE TRIAL OF THE PIX.

The curious ceremony known as "the trial of the pix" by the officials appointed to inquire into the weight and fineness of the coin produced at her Majesty's Mint, is thus described. "At nine o'clock Lord Chancellor Cranworth, the Duke of Argyle, the Right Hon. G. J. Goshen, M.P., the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Sir William Dunbar, and other officials, assembled at the office for the Receipt of the Exchequer, Old Palace-yard, Westminster, when a jury of eminent goldsmiths was sworn for the purpose of testing the coinage of the Mint. The Master of the Mint produced the great pix box, which, since the time of the last trial, in 1861, has been lying at that office. The chest, which required six men to carry in, contained several thousand sovereigns and some silver—principally florins, shillings, sixpenny, and three-penny pieces—the results of the accumulation for the last five years. As soon as the chest is full the trial must take place. Mr. Chisholm, chief clerk of the Exchequer, produced the box containing "the pix," that is, a plate of gold and one of silver, made in the time of George III. The pix is always kept in the Chapter-house, Westminster; the Controller of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Treasury, each possessing a separate key of the box in which the pix is kept. After the usual formalities, the Lord Chancellor cut off two strips of metal from the pix plates, one from the gold and the other from the silver, and handed them to the foreman of goldsmiths, by whom the assay was to be made. After this the pix was taken back to the Chapter house and locked up, while the jury and Mr. Cheney, with the standard weights, proceeded to Goldsmith's Hall, where the coins from the Mint box were assayed by the acid test and weight.

LIST OF CATALOGUES OF COIN SALES,

Held in the United States from 1828 to the present time.

FURNISHED BY DANIEL PARISH, JR., ESQ.

[Any errors or omissions are requested to be corrected.]

1860—(CONTINUED.)

72. Oct. 23 and 24.—By Leonard & Co., Boston. 1,224 lots. price \$240,53.
73. Oct. 24 and 25.—F. J. Klein, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 558 lots. price \$140,17.
74. Addenda, 181 lots. price \$66,33.
75. Nov. 21 and 22.—Prime J. Haines, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York. 853 lots. price \$725,48.

76. Nov. 23.—John K. Curtis, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

290 lots. price \$102,47

77. Dec. 13 and 14.—John K. Curtis, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

447 lots. price \$473,28

78. Dec. 15.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

300 lots. price \$13,50

79. Dec. 17 and 18.—Chas. H. Morse, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

(Autographs, with a few coins at the end, to be sold at private sale.)

1861.

80. January 8.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

702 lots. price \$177,75

81. Jan. 9.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

29 lots.

82. Jan. 28 and 29.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

558 lots. price \$121,27

83. Addenda, 53 lots. price \$12,97

84. Feb. 5.—W. E. Lamb, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

473 lots. price \$227,72

85. March 7 and 8.—William King, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

693 lots. price \$84,60

86. Addenda, 36 lots

87. March 21 and 22.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

601 lots. price \$109,52

88. April 16.—A. S. Robinson, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

1,134 lots. price \$403,00

89. Addenda, 166 lots. price \$25,67

90. April 29 and 30.—Joseph W. Wildey, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,089 lots. price \$307,52

91. Addenda, (autographs only,) 33 lots.

92. May 29 and 30.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

607 lots. price \$95,35

93. June 3 and 4.—C. Piazza, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

687 lots. price \$66,80

94. July 29.—D. E. Groux, owner, by James Freeman, Philadelphia.

650 lots.

(Only a few lots were sold and the sale was stopped.)

1862.

95. Feb. 10 and 11.—Paul E. Fleury, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

863 lots. price \$542,37

96. March 19 and 20.—A. H. Satterlee, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

627 lots. price \$320,20

97. March 25 and 26.—John H. Wiggins, owner, by W. C. Cook, Philadelphia.

975 lots. price \$1,799,80

(Both large and small paper copies.)

98. March 26.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

558 lots. price \$183,60

99. March 17 and 18.—Geo. B. Davis, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

660 lots. price \$309,49

100. April 22 and 23.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

405 lots

101. Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

61 lots

102. May 8 and 9.—A. H. Satterlee, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

594 lots. price \$191,61

103. May 14.—A. S. Robinson, owner, by Leonard & Co., Boston.

590 lots. price \$502,92

104. May 26 and 28.—W. A. Lillendahl, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,232 lots. price \$2,241,00

105. July 30.—Henry Cook, owner, by D. F. McGilvary & Co., New York.

711 lots. price \$430,79

106. August 7.—A. H. Satterlee owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co. New York.

490 lots. price \$198,40

107. Sept. 21.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

486 lots.

108. Nov. 11 and 14.—W. E. Woodward, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,910 lots. \$3,751,43

(Both large and small paper copies.)

109. Nov. 28.—Mr. Young, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

433 lots. price \$203,49

110. Dec. 16.—Alfred H. Satterlee, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

416 lots. price \$406,20

(Composed entirely of presidential pieces.)

1863.

111. Jan. 19 and 23.—Benjamin Haines, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

2,400 lots. \$5,375,30

112. Jan. 26.—Mr. Hill, owner, by James C. McGuire, Washington.

341 lots

113. Jan. 29 and 30.—William H. Blake, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

413 lots. price \$309,00

114. Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

92 lots. price \$56,77

115. March 9.—Alfred S. Hunter, owner, by W. L. Wall & Co., Washington, D. C.

36 lots.

(To find the coins see page 91.)

116. March 9.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

117. March 18.—By S. G. Hubbard Cincinnati, Ohio.

690 lots.

118. March 24.—26.—Henry A. Smith, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,590 lots. price \$1,959,62

119. Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

47 lots. price \$54,00

120. March 27.—William E. Woodward, owner, by F. J. Sheldon, Providence.

333 lots. price \$304,08

121. April 7 and 8.—Edward Cogan, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,188 lots. price \$2,593,36

122. Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

100 lots.

(Postponed from March 26, which date is on some of the Catalogues.)

123. April 10.—By Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia.

140 lots.

124. April 28—May 1st.—W. Elliot Woodward, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

2,571 lots. price \$404,66

(Both large and small paper copies.)

125. May 12.—Alfred S. Robinson, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

100 lots. price \$27,25

126. June 9—11.—Henry A. Muhlenberg, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,569 lots. price \$2,514,54

127. June 9.—Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

110 lots. price \$27,25

128. June 9.—A. J. Harrison, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

358 lots. price \$251,80

129. June 9.—Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

28 lots. price \$20,46

130. June 18.—J. M. Jewell, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

438 lots. price \$108,25.

131. June 18.—Addenda, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

100 lots.

132. June 23.—By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

192 lots. \$439,19

(Mostly books, with a few coins.)

133. June 24.—By Leonard & Co., Boston.

143 lots. price \$115,85

134. Sept. 8.—By Leeds & Co., New York.

46 lots. \$59,48

135. Sept. 15—17.—J. P. Leavitt, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

1,854 lots. price \$1,622,07

136. Sept. 22 and 23.—Geo. F. Seavey, owner, by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York.

967 lots. price \$3,407,79

(Both large and small paper copies.)

Much interest has been created by a recent discovery in the Valley of the Mississippi, near New Orleans, of an immense bed of pure rock salt, almost as transparent as crystal, which lies some thirty feet below the surface. Specimens of the salt have been received by the Smithsonian Institute. The most singular fact in connection with this valuable deposit has been the discovery of the remains of an elephant, twenty feet below the surface of the superincumbent earth, beneath which has been found basket work formed of reeds. Photographic representations of this ancient hand-work are in possession of the Institute.

(Communication.)

THE NEW FIVE CENT PIECE.

After a careful search during the first half of the present year, I have at length succeeded, by the help of a friend, in obtaining a proof (?) set of the one, two, three, and five cent pieces of 1866; and, inasmuch as the latter piece, particularly, is an "original," both in design and workmanship, perhaps a description of it may prove acceptable.

I say it is an "original," because I have seen nothing like it in my collection, which abounds in all sorts; "bung downs," Chinese cash, German stivers, hellers, and kreatorz; therefore, I think I am correct in the statement.

On the obverse of this remarkable coin, the first thing that attracts the attention, is a very elaborate and highly ornamented gridiron, the clumsy handle of which appears to be broken from the body, thus rendering this culinary utensil almost useless. The upper part and sides of this gridiron are hung with leaves of some sort, strongly reminding one of the savory bunches of herbs displayed in a market-house in autumn, or of a green grocer's sign in huckleberry time. Perhaps the same accident that severed the handle of the gridiron also fractured the lower part, for we notice that it is there skewered by two arrows, pointing in opposite directions. The motto "In God we trust," is very opportune, for the inventor of this coin may rest assured that the devil will never forgive him for such an abortion.

The reverse of this thing is less objectionable, for the inventor appears to have almost exhausted his remarkable skill on the obverse. However, he has made a "bold push" and brought forth something. Here we have a circle of stars intersected by thirteen bars of three scratches each, (perhaps he never saw a Nova Constellatio) around the top of which are the words "United States of America," in very delicate letters. The make-up of this coin is completed by the insertion in the field, of a big, loud 5, with "cents" in the exergue, which must be pronounced in the peculiar oyster saloon style, thus: "Five cents!"

Mr. Editor, did we ever have another such coin?

Yours, truly,

Boston, Aug. 9th, 1866.

SELECTIONS.

There is an international commission for the Exhibition of 1867, the object of which is the establishment of the same coinage, weights, and measures throughout Europe. England is represented by Leone Levi.

Hon. James Pollock has been discharged from the United States Mint.

An exchange paper says: J. T. Boyd, Esq., of Beaver, Pennsylvania, while at work in his garden, found a piece of gold coin which weighs within two pennyweights of an ounce, and which bears the date of A. D. 529. This makes the coin, incredible as it may seem, 1,337 years old. The coin itself is a Spanish piece, and was found in the ground on which the old Fort McIntosh stood. It is supposed to have been carried to this place by some one of the officers at one time quartered in the fort. Mr. Boyd has refused fifty dollars for his relic, and prefers to hold on to it himself. It is certainly a quaint piece of money, and has an age that reaches a great distance back.

COIN FOR ITALY.—The Government of Italy have just given MESSRS. RALPH, HEATON & SONS, of the Mint, Birmingham, orders to proceed with a further supply of Bronze coin for that country. Part is to be coined at Birmingham, and the remainder at the mints of Milan and Naples. This additional quantity of about 1,200 tons is to be delivered as quickly as possible.

Proof 5 cent pieces can be obtained at the Mint on application. Price 10 cents.

PRIMEVAL MAN.

At a late meeting of the Archæological Congress in London, a paper of great interest was read by Sir John Lubbock on the primeval period of man in Northern Europe, or that which extended from his first appearance to the commencement of the Christian era. This period is divided into four epochs, viz: the first stone age; the second stone age; the bronze age and the iron age. There is a belief, indeed a general opinion, that man did exist in much earlier times, but the arguments upon which this is founded are not yet sufficiently substantiated. As yet, the implements fashioned by man found in the river-drift gravels are the oldest traces of his existence,—older far than any of those in Egypt or Assyria, though belonging to a period, which, from a geological point of view, is very recent.

The antiquities referable to the earliest period are found in beds of gravel and loam, extending along valleys, and reaching sometimes to a height of two hundred feet above the present water level. These beds were deposited by existing rivers, which then ran in the same direction as at present and drained the same areas. The fauna of Europe at that time contained the mammoth, the woolly-haired rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the urus, the musk-ox, &c., as well as the existing animals. The climate was much colder than it is now, and though we have no exact measure of time, it is certain that this period was one of very great antiquity. Yet man already inhabited Western Europe; and used rude, unpolished implements of

stone, differing from any of those that were subsequently in use. He was then ignorant of pottery and of metals.

Sir John Lubbock submits conclusive arguments in support of his assertions. The fauna, so unlike what it now is, is proved by the existence of the bones of the animals; and the severity of the climate by the nature of the animals, for those named are all of Arctic species.

The great antiquity of the period under consideration is evident. The extinction of the large mammalia must have been a work of time; and neither in the earliest writings, nor in the vaguest traditions do we find any traces of their presence in Western Europe. Still more conclusive evidence is afforded by the conditions of our valleys. The beds of gravel cannot have been deposited by any sudden cataclysm, both on account of their regularity and the fact that the materials of one river-system are never mixed with those of another. The beds in question are found, in some cases, 200 feet above the present water-level, and the bottom of the valley is occupied by a bed of peat, which, in some places, is 30 feet in thickness. When we remember that the last 1800 years have produced scarcely any perceptible change, we cannot but come to the conclusion that many, very many centuries have elapsed since the river ran at a level so much higher than at present, and the country was occupied by animals so different from those now existing there.

Man's existence at this period is proved, not only by the stone implements discovered, but by human bones found in cave-deposits, mingled with those of extinct animals, which, in the opinion of the best judges, belonged to the same period. About 3,000 flint implements of this period have been discovered in northern France and southern England.

The next period, or "second stone age," is established by the following facts: Axes, chisels, gouges, lances, and other implements of stone, polished by the hand, which are never found in the river-drift gravel beds. These objects are not found in association with the extinct animals, and were in use long before the introduction of metals. Pottery was in use at the time; the ox, sheep, goat, pig and dog were already domesticated, and agriculture had commenced. Two distinct races then occupied western Europe. An immense number of the polished stone implements of this period are preserved in various museums. In the Dublin museum are 2,000; in that of Copenhagen more than 10,000; and in that of Stockholm not less than 15,000. The Danish shell-mounds, or refuse heaps of the ancient inhabitants, belong to this period.

In the third period, or bronze age, bronze was extensively used for arms and implements. The use of stone implements was not entirely abandoned, particularly arrow-heads. The pottery of this period had greatly improved, and gold, amber and

glass were used for ornamental purposes. Silver, zinc, iron and lead were unknown. In a very few instances coins have been found with bronze arms. The dress of the people of this remote period has also been made known. In opening a Danish mound, evidently belonging to this age, was found a cloak, a shirt, two shawls, a pair of leggings of woolen material, accompanied by a sword, a brooch, a knife, an awl and a large stud, all of bronze, besides other articles of bone. No traces of writing have been met with on any article of the bronze age. No conjectures are offered as to what period of the world this age should be assigned. The Phœnician period has been suggested; but as the Phœnicians made use of iron, the bronze age must have been anterior.

The Iron age is the period when this metal was first used for weapons and cutting instruments. It was extensively used by the Romans, and on their iron weapons bronze was only employed as an ornament. Pottery had greatly improved during this period. Lead and zinc came into use, and coins are found in the tumuli with iron implements.

During the last few years, extensive researches have been made in the north of France, Switzerland, Denmark and England among ancient mounds, caves, and the river-drift, which have thrown much light on the primeval history of man. The result goes to show, most conclusively, that man has been an occupant of the earth a much longer period than has usually been assigned him.

"COPPERHEADS."

A Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper and Base Metallic Currency issued in the several States of the United States, commencing in 1862 and ending in 1864.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Ins.	Inscription.
Ob.	Obverse.
Rev.	Reverse.
S.	Silver.
C.	Copper.
C.a.	Composition, color between Copper and Brass.
B.	Brass.
G.S.	German Silver.
N.	Nickel.
T.	Tin.
L.	Lead.
M.	Milled Edge.

[NEW YORK CONTINUED.]

Ob. "Alden & Frink 1863," Indian Head, four stars, and two arrow-heads.

Rev. "Merchants 40 Mohawk St. Cohoes, N. Y." Five stars, and flourishes. C.

Ob. "Alden & Frink 1863." Shield of the U. S. and two stars.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 77. C. O.

79.
Ob. "Bingham & Jarvis Drugs, Medicines
Paints, Oils & C."

Rev. "G. L. Bowne Will Redeem At The
Iron Clad Cooperstown. N. Y." S. C. B. G.-S.
N. T. L.

80.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 79.

Rev. "Our Country." A small shield and
twigs enclosed within a wreath. S. C. B. G.-S.
N. T.

81.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 79.

Rev. "United Country" in an oval, surround-
ed by a circle of 34 stars. S. C. B. G.-S. N. T.

82.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 79.

Rev. "Our Army." An eagle with spread
wings. S. C. B. G.-S. N. T.

83.
Ob. Same as reverse No. 79.

Rev. An Indian Head, 13 stars, "1864." S.
C. B. G.-S. N. T.

84.
Ob. "Louis Strauss & Co. Dry Goods No. 3
Union Block Elmira, N. Y."

Rev. An Indian Head, 13 stars, "1863." C.

85.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 84.

Rev. An Indian Head, 13 stars, "1863."
Same as reverse No. 52. C. B—M.

86.
Ob. "Harvey & Co. 1863." An Indian
Head.

Rev. "General Store, Fort Edward N. Y."
13 stars. C.

87.
Ob. "A. Killeen No. 1 & 16 Ferry St. Green-
point."

Rev. "Good For 1 Cent." Two stars, and
a circle around the figure 1. C. N. T.

88.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 87.

Rev. "I. O. U. 1 Cent Pure Copper," two
small heads. C.

89.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 87.

Rev. "For Public Accomodation 1863."
Liberty head. C.

90.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 87.

Rev. "Union for Ever." An eagle on one
half globe. C.

91.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 87.

Rev. "Tradesmen's Currency. Good For
One Cent," a shield and two stars. C. T.

92.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 87.

Rev. "General G. B. McClellan." Bust
facing left. C.

93.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 87.

Rev. "The Washington Token, 1863." Bust
facing right. C.

94.
Ob. "Atlantic Garden 50 Bowery, New
York. 1863."

Rev. Lyre and wreath. "Grand Concert
Every Night. Admission Free." C. B. G.-S.
N. T. Size 14.

95.
Ob. "C. Bahr Cor Cliff and Frankfort St.
New York."

Rev. "NOT One Cent" in a closed wreath.
C.

96.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 95.

Rev. "NOT One Cent L. Roloff," in a clos-
ed wreath. C.

97.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 95.

Rev. "NOT One Cent, L. Roloff," in a clos-
ed wreath." C.

98.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 95.

Rev. "Erinnerung an 1863." C. N.

99.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 95.

Rev. An Indian Head. C.

100.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 95.

Rev. Eagle on shield, two ribbons inscribed
"E Pluribus Unum," "United States of America
1863. E. 1." C.

101.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 95.

Rev. "Knoops Segars & Tobacco 131 Bow-
ery N. Y. 1863," two small stars. C.

102.
Ob. "H. J. Bang, Restaurant, 231 Broadway."

Rev. A bunch of grapes. "Importer of Rhine
Wines." "Glaubrecht" in small letters. C. B.
T. Size 13.

103.
Ob. "V. Benner & Ch. Bendinger 1863. L.
Roloff." Indian Head and two stars.

Rev. A bottle in an open grape wreath.
"Importers of Wines and Liquors No. 1 Ave.
A." S. C. Size 15.

104.
Ob. A slight variation from obverse No. 103.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 103. S. C. B. N.
T. Size 15.

105.
Ob. "J. J. Benson Good For 5 Cents Sutler 1st Mtd Rifles."

Rev. Large figure 5 in a closed wreath. C. L.

106.
Ob. "J. J. Benson Good For 10 Cents Sutler 1st Mtd. Rifles."

Rev. Large figure 10 in a closed wreath. B. Size 13.

107.
Ob. "J. J. Benson Good For 25 Cents. Sutler 1st. Mtd Rifles."

Rev. "25" in a closed wreath. C. Size 15.

108.
Ob. "J. J. Benson. Good For 50 Cents. Sutler 1st Mtd Rifles."

Rev. "50" enclosed by a circle formed of eight stars and sixteen flags. T. Size 17.

109.
Ob. "J. L. Bode Birdstuffer 1863." A stag's head.

Rev. "Bohemian Fancy Glass Work 16 N. William St N. Y." S. C. B. G.-S. N. T. Size 15.

110.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 109.
Rev. "City of New York I. O. U One Cent 1863." Two stars. C. Size 15.

111.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 109.
Rev. Indian Head and 13 stars. "L. Rolloff 1863." B. Size 15.

112.
Ob. "Jas. Brennan 37 Nassau St. Foreign & U. S. Postage Stamps."
Rev. Eagle on globe. "Union for Ever." C. B. T.

113.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 112.
Rev. Bust of General G. B. McClellan. C. B.

114.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 112.
Rev. "Money makes the Mare Go, 1863. Go It Buttons." C. B.

115.
Ob. "Bridgens Metal Tokens and Store Cards 189 William St. N-Y."
Rev. Same as reverse No. 93. S. C. B. G., S. N. T.

116.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 115.
Rev. Same as reverse 115. C. B.

117.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 115.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 89.

118.
Ob. Same as obverse No. 115.

Rev. Same as reverse No. 114. C. B.

119.
Ob. "T. Brimelow, Druggist, 432 Third Avenue, N-Y. 1 1863" A mortar in an open wreath.

Rev. "Geo. Washington President" Bust facing to the left, 13 stars. C. Size 15.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Contributions for this department are invited on topics of general interest to Numismatists and Archaeologists.

Announcements of Coins or Antiquities for sale, or desired for purchase, will be published in this column at a charge of twenty-five cents per line.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 17, 1866.

DEAR SIR.—Can you give me some information as to the history of the Rhode Island medal? GUELPH.

DEAR SIR.—Please inform me through the columns of the JOURNAL for September, how many issues of the U. S. Postage and Fractional Currency there have been; the dates of the different issues, and how many distinct kinds of notes there are. By so doing you will greatly oblige,
Yours, Respectfully,

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 14, 1866. J. T. B.

[Will some one of our readers please give the above information?—ED.]

Further information is desirable concerning the 1804 dollar mentioned by "Giascutus." Is its history known? Is it an original? Is it one of the few struck about 1838? Is it one of the batch issued from the Mint by one of the young gentlemen holding sway there a few years since, or is it from the celebrated factory in Ann St., N. Y.?

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

The answers to queries in this department will be furnished by the gentlemen best able to give the information in this country, and may always be relied upon.—[Ed.]

Ed. American Journal of Numismatics.

DEAR SIR:—The Washington Medal, mentioned by your correspondent "Giascutus," was struck a few years ago for Alfred S. Robinson, Esq., of Hartford. It is common in silver and other metals. The dies, I believe, were by Geo. H. Lovett. W.

The medalet referred to by "Perceval" is one of several varieties of English manufacture, all of similar design. It is not rare.